

# The Quincy Union.

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ORIENTAL SALOON,  
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THE BEST BRANDS OF WINES, LIQUORS  
and Cigars always on hand. 40-4f.

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ROUND VALLEY, PLUMAS CO., CAL.

CHECKS DRAWN ON MARYSVILLE.  
Round Valley, May 11th, 1863. n24-4f

# Quincy Union.

"Independent in all Things...Neutral in Nothing."

VOL. 4. QUINCY, PLUMAS CO., CAL., SATURDAY, MAR. 24, 1866. NO. 21.

## Business Advertisements.

C. T. KAULBACK,

—Dealer in all kinds of—

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, FANCY GOODS,

FURNISHING GOODS,

YANKEE NOTIONS, CARPETING,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS,

Provisions, Groceries, Liquors,

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

HARDWARE, WOODEN WARE,

PAINTS, OILS, &c., &c.

QUINCY, PLUMAS CO., CAL.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he is now receiving a large stock of goods of all kinds which he offers for sale at the LOWEST PRICES for cash.

Parties who wish to purchase goods for cash, can buy their supplies of me CHEAPER than they can send to the lower county and get them.

Call and examine my stock of goods and the prices, and satisfy yourselves of the fact.  
C. T. KAULBACK.  
Quincy, June 15th, 1865. 34-4d

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A good supply of meat of all kinds can always be found at our Market near the Store. 28-4f

CUNNINGHAM & HOLTHOUSE,

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THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED of Mr. Akerman his well known and long established Brewery in this place, respectfully informs the people of Plumas and the adjoining counties that they will keep on hand a constant supply of

Lager Beer  
Of the best quality. For sale by the Keg or Bottle  
NESEMAN & SCHLATTER.  
Quincy, Jan. 21, 1862.

QUINCY  
MEAT MARKET,

Main street, opposite the Court House.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF ALL KINDS OF MEATS, of the best quality, constantly on hand.  
JAS. E. EDWARDS,  
Quincy, Jan. 28, '63—n25-4f

## The Quincy Union.

QUINCY, PLUMAS CO., CAL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1866.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!  
TWO PAPERS A YEAR FOR FIVE DOLLARS!!

WE propose after this date, until further notice is given, to furnish each subscriber, who pays Five Dollars cash, in advance, for the QUINCY UNION, with a copy, for One Year, of THE AMERICAN STATESMAN AND HOME JOURNAL, a newspaper published in New York city. It is a Family Journal, National in Politics, Independent in Religion, and full of News,—Agriculture, Horticulture, Polite Literature, Poetry, Humor, Wit and General Intelligence. It is a first-rate Home paper, published weekly, and is now in its 13th volume.

Remember, every subscriber, who pays us in advance for One Year's subscription to the UNION, will thereby receive, in addition, a copy of THE AMERICAN STATESMAN, for one year.  
Quincy, March 3, 1866.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

VETO OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

To the Senate of the United States: I have examined with care the bill which originated in the Senate and has been passed by both Houses of Congress to amend an Act entitled an Act to establish a Bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and for other purposes. Having with much regret come to the conclusion that it would not be consistent with the public welfare to give my approval to the measure, I return the bill to the Senate with my objections to its becoming a law.

I might call to mind in advance of these objections that there is no immediate necessity for the proposed measure. An Act to establish a Bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, which was approved in the month of March, 1865, has not yet expired. It was thought stringent and extensive enough for the purpose in view. Before it ceases to have effect further experience may assist to guide us to a wise conclusion as to the policy to be adopted in time of peace.

I have, with Congress, the strongest desire to secure to freedmen the full enjoyment of their freedom and their property, and their entire independence and equality in making contracts for their labor. But the bill before me contains provisions which, in my opinion, are not warranted by the Constitution, and are not well suited to accomplish the end in view.

The bill proposes to establish by authority of Congress military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States containing refugees and freedmen. It would by its very nature apply with most force to those parts of the United States in which the freedmen most abound, and it expressly extends the existing temporary jurisdiction of the Freedmen's Bureau, with greatly enlarged powers, over those States in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interrupted by the rebellion.

The source from whence this military jurisdiction is to emanate is none other than the President of the United States, acting through the War Department and the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. The agents to carry out this military jurisdiction are to be selected from either the army or from civil life. The country is to be divided into districts and sub-districts, and the number of salaried agents to be employed may be equal to the number of counties or parishes in all the United States where freedmen and refugees are to be found.

The subjects over which this military jurisdiction is to extend in every part of the United States include protection to all employees, agents and officers of this Bureau, in the exercise of the duties imposed upon them in eleven States; it is further to extend over all cases affecting freedmen and refugees discriminated against by local law, custom or prejudice in those eleven States. The bill subjects any white person who may be charged with depriving a freedman of any civil rights or immunities belonging to white persons, to imprisonment or fine, or both, without, however, denying the civil rights and immunities which are thus to be secured to freedmen by military law.

This military jurisdiction also extends to all questions which may arise respecting contracts. The agent who is thus to exercise the office of a military Judge may be a stranger, entirely ignorant of the laws of the place and exposed to the errors of judgment to which all men are liable. The exercise of power over which there is no legal supervision, by so vast a number of agents as is contemplated by the bill, must, by the very nature of man, be attended by acts of caprice, injustice and passion.

The trials having their origin under this bill are to take place without intervention of a jury and without any fixed rules of law

or evidence. The rules on which offenses are to be heard and determined by the numerous agents are such rules and regulations as the President, through the War Department, shall prescribe. No previous presentment is required, nor any indictment charging the commission of a crime against the laws, but the trial must proceed on charges and specifications. The punishment will not be as the law declares, but such as a Court-martial may think proper; and from these arbitrary tribunals there lies no appeal, no writ of error to any of the Courts in which the Constitution of the United States vests exclusively the judicial power of the country, while the territory and the class of actions and offenses that are made subject to this measure are so extensive that the bill itself, should it become law, will have no limitation in point of time, but will form a part of the permanent legislation of the country.

I cannot reconcile a system of military jurisdiction of this kind with the words of the Constitution, which declare that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger;" and that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State or district wherein the crime shall have been committed."

The safeguards which the wisdom and experience of ages taught our fathers to establish as securities for the protection of the innocent, punishment of the guilty, and the equal administration of justice, are to be set aside, and for the sake of a more vigorous interposition in behalf of justice we are to take the risk of the many acts of injustice that would of necessity follow from an almost countless number of agents, established in every parish or county in nearly a third of the States of the Union, over whose decision there is to be no supervisory control by the Federal Courts. The power that would be thus placed in the hands of the President is such as in time of peace certainly ought never to be entrusted to any one man. If it be asked whether the creation of such a tribunal within a State is warranted as a measure of war, the question immediately presents itself whether we are still engaged in war.

Let us not unnecessarily distract the commerce, credit and industry of the country by declaring to the American people and the world that the United States are still in a condition of civil war. At present there is no part of our country in which the authority of the United States is disputed. Offenses that may be committed by individuals should not work a forfeiture of rights of the whole community. The country has entered or is returning to a state of peace and industry, and rebellion is in fact at an end. The measure, therefore, seems to be as inconsistent with the actual condition of the country as it is at variance with the Constitution of the United States.

If in passing from general considerations we examine the bill in detail, it is open to weighty objections. In time of war it was eminently proper that we should provide for those who were passing suddenly from a condition of bondage to a state of freedom; but this bill proposes to make the Freedmen's Bureau, established by the Act of 1865, as one of the many great and extraordinary military measures to suppress a formidable rebellion, a permanent branch of the Administration, with its power greatly enlarged.

I have no reason to suppose, and I do not understand it to be alleged, that the Act of March, 1865, has proved deficient for the purpose for which it was passed, although at that time and for a considerable period thereafter the Government of the United States remained unacknowledged in most of the States that had been involved in the rebellion.

The institution of slavery, for the military destruction of which the Freedmen's Bureau was called into existence as an auxiliary, has been already effectually and finally abrogated throughout the whole country by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and practically its eradication has received the assent and concurrence of most of those States in which at any time it had existed. I am not, therefore, able to discern in the country anything to justify an apprehension that the powers and agencies of the Freedmen's Bureau will be effective for the protection of freedmen and refugees during the actual continuation of hostilities and of African servitude, will now in a time of peace and after the abolition of slavery, prove inadequate to the same proper ends. If I am correct in these views, there can be no necessity for the enlargement of the powers of the Bureau, for which provision is made in the bill.

The third section of the bill authorizes a general and unlimited amount of support to the destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen and their wives and children. Succeeding sections make provision for the rent or purchase of landed estates for freedmen, and for the erection for their benefit of suitable buildings for asylums and schools, the expenses to be defrayed from the treasury of the whole people.

The Congress of the United States has never heretofore thought itself competent to establish any laws beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, except for the benefit of our disabled soldiers and sailors. It has never founded schools for any class of our own people, not even for the orphans of those who have fallen in defense of the Union, but has left the care of their education to the much more competent control of the States, of communities, of private associations and of individuals. It has never deemed itself authorized to expend public money for rent or purchase of homes for the thousands, not to say millions, of the white race who are honestly toiling from day to day for their subsistence.

A system for the support of indigent persons in the United States was never contemplated by the authors of the Constitution. Nor can any good reason be advanced why, as a permanent establishment, it should be used for one class or color of our people more than another. Pending the war, many refugees and freedmen received support from the Government, but it was never intended they should henceforth be fed, clothed, educated and sheltered by the United States. The idea on which the slaves were assisted to freedom was that on becoming free they would become a self-sustaining population. Any legislation that shall imply that they are not expected to attain a self-sustaining condition must have a tendency injurious alike to their character and their prosperity.

The appointment of an agent for every county and parish will create an immense patronage, and the expense of the numerous officers and their clerks to be appointed by the President will be great in the beginning, with a tendency steadily to increase.

The appropriations asked by the Freedmen's Bureau, as now established, for the year 1867, amount to \$11,745,000. It may be safely estimated the cost to be incurred under the pending bill will require double that amount—more than the entire sum expended in any one year under the administration of the second Adams.

(Continued on 2nd page.)  
THE DESPERADO OF MAD MULE FLAT.

A THRILLING TALE OF CALIFORNIA LIFE.

CHAPTER I.

Barney McBriar was the hero and the terror of Mad Mule Flat.

He was by profession a shootist, twenty-one years of age.

His sole stock in trade consisted in two navy revolvers, a couple of derringers, and a bowie knife. These articles never left his person.

He sustained life, mainly, by swallowing daily an indefinite number of whisky straight, for which no barkeeper ever thought of demanding pay.

He ruled Mad Mule Flat with a rod of iron. His four pistol barrels were law.

His body was adorned with costly raiment; he lodged and fed sumptuously; his linen was of the purest and whitest; yet, like unto the wild lilacs of the valley, he neither toiled nor spun.

The Israelitish clothing dealer groaned heavily in spirit when Barney McBriar entered his establishment and ordered of him a suit, yet he ventured no remonstrance.

Why? Because it is unhealthy to irritate a shootist.

Barney was a shootist.

CHAPTER II.

At the tender age of nine years Barney McBriar's school-marm one day boxed his ears.

Whereupon little Barney whipped out a bowie knife, the present of a Texan uncle (whose last advice was never to take a blow from any man), and with it he explored the digestive organs of his female preceptor.

The school-marm was ever afterward afflicted with chronic dyspepsia, the effect of this cutting reproof.

After this occurrence the Board of Education at Mad Mule Flat were unable to procure any more school-marms.

So little Barney's education was for a long time neglected, although he managed to keep himself in practice by playfully shooting two of his little brothers, who were thereby maimed for life.

Peleag Haddam kept school at Bull tail Gulch.

The interesting little Barney was sent to Mr. Haddam's seminary.

When Mr. Haddam heard that he was to be patronized by the youthful McBriar, he made his will and had his life insured.

"The wise man foreseeth evil and hideth himself, but the simple pass on and are punished."

Peleag Haddam next provided himself with a double-barreled shot gun.

"In time of peace prepare for war."

The juvenile McBriar heard of the military preparations of his future preceptor with coolness, merely remarking:

"I'll get him yet."

CHAPTER III.

It was a bright May morning in June.

Peleag Haddam was running his school under a full head of steam.

Suddenly he detected the sanguinary Mc-

## The Quincy Union.

All letters relating to the business affairs of the paper should be addressed to the Publisher.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.  
No paper will be forwarded from this office unless the subscription is paid in advance. All papers discontinued when the subscription expires. The rule will be strictly enforced.

CORRESPONDENCE.  
Our friends everywhere, who may at any time have knowledge of facts of local importance—in accidents, mining news, doings of public meetings, improvements, curiosities, etc.—would confer a favor upon us and our readers generally by sending notice of the same to this office. Give us facts in any shape, and we will take care of them.

Briar reading the "Life of Sixteen Stringed Jack."

The Bull Tail Flat Board of Education had just decided on a uniform system of text books, but "Sixteen Stringed Jack" was not among them.

"Give me that book, you sir," said Peleg Haddam to Barney McBriar.

"I want it!"

Peleag snatched the saffron-colored volume from his grasp.

In an instant little Barney jerked out his six-shooter and blew off Mr. Haddam's head. The school, being without a head, immediately broke up.

Haddam was interred along with the school-marm, and the pedantic couple formed a nucleus for Barney McBriar's cemetery.

Public opinion was principally on the side of Barney McBriar.

He became an object of interest and sympathy, and henceforth was no longer regarded by his elders as a child.

The Board of Education experienced great difficulty in getting another target for Barney, as Bull Tail Flat was avoided by all peripatetic pedagogues.

At length a discharged convict strayed into camp, and unaware of the risk he ran, was induced to take the school for thirty-five dollars a month, and "board around."

CHAPTER IV.

The discharged convict preceptor, complaining one morning that he was obliged to sleep, while boarding in a Dutch family, along with four of his pupils, B. McBriar, who allowed no one to abuse the inhabitants of the Flat, save himself, coolly "blew the top of the convict's head."

He then gave himself up to the authorities.

Forty-six of the leading and influential citizens of the county at once offered to give bail for Barney McBriar.

The day of trial came.

The Court, after sentencing Gin Hop, a Chinaman, to two years' imprisonment at San Quentin, for stealing a pair of boots, called the case of the People vs. McBriar.

McBriar marched proudly into the Court-room.

The trial lasted four hours.

Forty or fifty witnesses testified favorably to the moral character of the defendant.

The jury were out five minutes, and returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

The Court then adjourned and everybody got drunk.

Many young men reckoned that night as the proudest period of their existence, when they were fortunate enough to be introduced to McBriar and take him by the hand.

He was the lion of the day, and after killing a couple of strangers that night, left the next morning, attended by a large concourse of friends.

CHAPTER V.

Six years had elapsed.

Barney McBriar and his friend McShoot were seated smoking, on the piazza of the Magnolia Hotel.

Barney was regarding, with an observant eye, his cemetery on the hill side, which had increased considerably in size, and was laid out in a neat and tasteful manner.

Occasionally a citizen of the Flat, minus an arm, a nose, an ear, or a leg, limped past, the living evidence of Barney's pistolary skill.

Barney had been reading Malthus on Population, that morning, and he felt that something should be done to prevent the frightful increase of the human race.

Moreover, he had killed no one for three years.

His conscience troubled him.

"There's one grave needed to make the number even on the left hand row of the third plot of my cemetery," said McBriar.

"You mean the strangers' department," said McShoot.

"McBriarwood" was laid out in four different plots or divisions. One for politicians, one for strangers, one for school teachers, and one miscellaneous, Chinamen, &c.

At that moment two well dressed strangers rode up to the door.

"I say, you, that's my horse," roared McBriar to one of the strangers. "I lost him two years ago. He has my brand on the off shoulder."

"Why, my dear sir, I bought —"

"You lie," cried McBriar, rushing forward, pistol in hand, and seizing the animal by the bridle.

The stranger made a motion with his hand, as if to draw a weapon, when McBriar, without a moment's hesitation, "blew the top of his head off," and McShoot, who, during this altercation, had carefully kept the other stranger covered, also "blew the top of his head off."

"Hang it! we're no better off now than before," said McBriar.

"How so?" asked McShoot.

"There were six graves on one side of the plot, and seven on the other. Before, while now the number is still uneven, since there will be seven on one side and eight on the other," said McBriar.

During the conversation the two strangers died in a quiet, unobtrusive manner.

"Never mind; I'll make it all right," said McShoot, and as saying he leveled his pistol at a traveling book and newspaper agent passing by, and skillfully "blew the top of his head off."



# The Quincy Union.

San Francisco Agency.

J. J. KNOWLTON & CO., L. P. FISHER, THOS. BOYCE, and WM. BLAKE are the only authorized agents for the Union in San Francisco.

Sacramento Agency.

E. K. PHIPPS is our duly authorized agent Sacramento.

QUINCY, PULMAN CO., CAL.  
SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1866.

**MINING IN LASSEN COUNTY.**—A correspondent of the Union, writing from Taylorville, February 24th, gives the following mining intelligence:

The prospectors up here are all very busy. Almost every week some one finds a good ledge. Some of the copper ledges are being prospected for silver, and are found to be very rich. They run high in silver and copper. The Surprise Ledge of Light, Canon, owned by James Ford, assays \$109 per ton in silver and twenty per cent. in copper. The Mount Ararat runs about sixty per cent. in copper, and is a big thing for the lucky owners. I understand this company have just built a house and shop and put a shed over their works. They have let a contract by which their ledge will be opened to the depth of 100 feet, and they expect to get some thousands of dollars worth of ore in going that depth, and their ore can be smelted in a common wood fire. [See Union, March 13th.]

We can inform the Union and its readers that all of the above named mining localities are in Plumas, not Lassen county, and whenever energetic and industrious miners or enterprising capitalists wish to visit the region in which these rich and valuable mines are located, they must come to our county to see them. And, by the way, any one visiting this vicinity will soon find out that these are but a very small portion of the rich, valuable and productive ledges to be met with in that portion of Plumas county.

**SHERMAN.**—In the official report of Gen. Sherman, we find the following. In speaking of some letters written by himself to certain parties, he says: "These letters asserted my belief, that according to Mr. Lincoln's proclamations and messages, when the people of the South had laid down their arms and submitted to the lawful power of the United States, *in fact*, the war was over as to them; and, furthermore, that if any State in rebellion would conform to the Constitution of the United States, and were to elect Senators and Representatives to Congress, if admitted, [of which each House is alone the judge], that State becomes *instantly* as much in the Union as New York or Ohio." Again, in speaking to General Johnson, he says: "We desire that you shall regain your position as citizens of the United States, free and equal to us in all respects, and wish you to have representation upon the condition of submission to the lawful authority of the United States, as declared by the Constitution and the U. S. Courts."

**COMPROMISED.**—The contestants for the office of Sheriff of Plumas county, leaving off waiting the decision of the Supreme Court, have compromised. Mr. Yates acting as Sheriff, and Mr. Clark as Deputy. (Oroville Union.)

The next time you take an item from this paper, Mr. Union, you had better follow copy and give no credit, instead of dressing it up so as to make it an original, and then getting it so badly mixed up as the above. Mr. Clark is acting as Deputy Clerk, not Deputy Sheriff. There is no compromise about it. If the Supreme Court should reverse the decision of the County Court, we presume Mr. C. will resign his position as Deputy Clerk, and assume the duties of Sheriff. There is but little danger of such an event, however.

**"TAKING THE BACK TRACK."**—The Alta says "some of the Union journals of this State (naming the Appeal as one) which have been denouncing the President—accusing him of having gone over to the Democrats, and charging him with drunkenness and all sorts of crimes, after the fashion of the old secessionists and traitors, have had their eyes opened to the folly of the course upon which they had in a moment of passion entered, and are beginning to take the back track, but with a very bad grace."

The editor of the Appeal informs the Alta that he was absent when the article alluded to was published. There must be "Jough-faces" in the camp of the Appeal.

**MURDER IN SHROPSHIRE.**—Last Sunday Mr. Edward Edwards, the nephew and adopted son of Mr. John Merritt, miller at Biddeford, eight miles from Bridgton, was found murdered and lying in his uncle's will. It was found that he had been robbed and killed by blows upon the head. A laborer named James Childs has been apprehended at Wolverhampton on suspicion of having committed the murder. Spots of blood were found on his dress, and other circumstances confirm the suspicions against him. He has been remanded to Bridgton. (Bell's Life in London, Jan. 20.)

The deceased was a half-brother of Mr. J. E. Edwards of this place.

**AN ANSWER.**—We must support Congress, right or wrong, Congress must be sustained, because a majority of the members of Congress are Radicals; and if the President won't follow Congress, he must be thrown overboard by all good Union men. Such was the substance of an argument we heard used against the President a few days since. It is only equalled by the argument used by Gov. Low and a few others, who oppose the President's policy, for the simple reason that all the Democrats, Copperheads and Secessionists endorse his policy.

**ECLIPSE.**—There will be a total eclipse of the moon next Friday, March 20th, commencing at 6 o'clock and 27 minutes and ending at 10 o'clock and 19 minutes, P. M. As the moon will then be in the full pride of its glory, if the sky is only clear, we can all witness the show.

To Write & Bauer, News Agents at Frisco, we are again under obligations for Eastern paper.

## THE PRESIDENT'S VETO MESSAGE.

In another portion of to-day's paper we publish the Veto Message of President Johnson, and we ask for it a careful perusal by all our readers. By a careful examination of this great State paper, which has aroused the ire of the Radicals in Congress, every sensible Union man, and, in short, every citizen who is not carried entirely away by fanaticism, can plainly see how faithfully the President carries out the oath of office which he took, to "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." In this message, he rises above and superior to party. He plants himself firmly on the Constitution, and refuses to touch powers not clearly conferred upon him by that sacred instrument. Although, by accepting what was offered him by the Freedmen's Bureau bill, he had it in his own power to build up a colossal influence for personal aggrandizement, over and above the ordinary powers and patronage conferred on the President of the United States, by a strict interpretation of the Constitution, he, like a true republican and patriot, as he is, refuses the offer, because the gift is not clearly sanctioned by that sacred instrument.

How nobly great this man of the people, this once humble mechanic, this now exalted President of a mighty Republic, must seem to the down-trodden subjects of Europe, when they read this language in his veto message. "The power that would be thus placed in the hands of the President is such as in time of peace certainly ought never to be intrusted to any one man." This is the language of a true Republican and pure Democrat—a man who came from the ranks of the people—was elevated to office and honor by the people, and who, knowing the people, cherishes the motto, "With the people rests the power," and this power he emphatically declares ought never in time of peace be intrusted to, or concentrated in, any one man.

How very different this language is from the sentiments of the kings, princes, aristocrats and rulers of the Old World. They would willingly seize on any pretext to rob the great masses of their rights and property; while such men as President Johnson, rising above sordid ambition, like the great Cicero, or our own beloved Washington, would deprive them of neither. For, as we said before, being a man of the people, he knows full well that all the taxes, imposts and moneys, raised for any governmental expenses, must ultimately come from the working classes—the producers in community. And hence, he is unwilling to impose an additional burden on an already over-taxed people, greater than the sum required in any one year to carry on the U. S. Government, under the administration of John Quincy Adams.

In times of revolution, and great popular commotions in a Republic, or when the Republic has been saved from imminent dangers by the efforts of some great and good citizen, all history teaches that the people are but too prone to confide in his hands much of the power which they themselves should retain. General Washington, after the close of the Revolution, might have become a dictator or a king. But he was too good a republican, and too pure a patriot to rob his countrymen of their just rights. So, too, Andrew Johnson, who has been offered dictatorial powers over the States which have been restored to the Federal authority, refuses, for the same reason that Gen. Washington before him had done.

Such illustrious names are shining landmarks in the annals of any nation, and appear in bold relief amidst the sorrel, the vacillating, and the usurping rulers of any people.

Why, then, should any American citizen, patriot, or lover of liberty, condemn President Johnson for refusing powers which he conscientiously believes cannot be conferred upon the President of the United States without violating the Constitution, which he, as President of the whole Union, has so solemnly sworn before God, and in the presence of men, that he "will, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect and defend?" For in doing so, he is but faithfully carrying out the doctrine of the party which nominated and elected him, a citizen from the State of Tennessee, which the Baltimore Convention, in 1864, by the solemn act of nominating him for Vice-President, declared to be in the Union. If the State of Tennessee was in the Union then, and one of the United States in 1864, how can any Union man stultify himself now, by declaring that it is out of the Union? We believed with Andy Johnson then, that none of the States were out of the Union—we believe with him to-day that they are all in the Union.

We believe Congress has no power to reduce a State, once regularly admitted into the family of States in the Confederacy, to a Territorial condition, or expel it therefrom, on account of any acts of any number of its citizens; nor do we believe that it is legitimately within the power of any branch of the General Government to destroy a State once regularly admitted into the Union.

If a great majority, or even the whole of the citizens of a State, rebel, it does not destroy the status of the State of which they may be citizens, but at most only obstructs the regular administration of the affairs of the State Governments, and holds them, as it were, in abeyance for the time being; but when the rebellion is overturned, the State is then in the same position, as regards its relationship with the Union, that it occupied prior to the action of its rebellious citizens, and is as much entitled to representation in the National Congress as ever it was, provided, always, its representatives can be a citizen of any other State is required to take before participating in the National Congress.

If it were otherwise, the doctrine of peaceable secession is the only true theory of our Government, and the southern rebels were

right when they proclaimed their State out of the Union, and we, together with all other Unionists who maintained the doctrine that the seceding States were not out of the Union and could not be by the action of a convention of any number of their citizens go out of the Union and destroy their relationship with the Union, were clearly wrong; for if the people of a State, acting through their Legislature or a convention of delegates, can renounce their allegiance to the General Government and by that act take their State out of the Union, it follows as a consequence, that the principle of peaceable secession is correct, and the doctrine of ultra State's Rights must be admitted.

**GET THE BEST.**—In these days of practical ideas, nobody will deny that a sewing-machine is an indispensable institution in every well-regulated family; that the work made upon a good machine is quite as durable and more beautiful than the best hand sewing, nobody will doubt; and that it will go through as much work in a day as could be performed in a week by hand, ten thousand workshops, and ten times ten thousand freshes will testify. But amidst the variety of machines which are offered to the public, it is sometimes difficult for the purchaser to decide which is the best. A trial of over two years enables us to say with the greatest confidence that there is no better machine for general family use than that manufactured by the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company. It makes a beautiful elastic seam that does not rip or wear with washing; runs almost noiselessly; is plain, simple, easy to work, and not liable to get out of repair; fastens the ends of its own thread, and uses threads and silks directly from the spools on which they are brought. In this opinion we are sustained by the judges in all parts of the country, who have awarded the Grover & Baker Machine the gold premiums at all the State Fairs in 1864. (Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.)

**SHERMAN.**—If you find a man circulating malicious reports about his neighbor, it may be set down as an infallible fact that such person is dishonest. Not only dishonest, but from his infamous disposition, dangerous to all with whom he may be acquainted. He circulates false impressions, and sets people upon an erroneous judgment and conduct in respect to others, which may frequently be ruinous to their property. It does a general injury to society more than to the party slandered, as it destroys confidence. The man who is guilty of circulating malicious reports must necessarily be dishonest, and, therefore, dishonest; he must be abandoned to every principle of moral feeling. In ancient times, when a man was convicted of being a slanderer, he was stoned to death as being a danger and a curse to the whole community. In modern times there is even a better remedy than this—it is to cease all association with such characters. Treat them like lepers, abandon them to their own kind, which is a social death, one by which they serve as an example to others. This rule is observed among all intelligent people, and should be invariably carried out by all good citizens everywhere.

**CUT THIS OUT.**—The following is said to be the best method of assaying Black Rock ore. Every person, by following the receipt, can tell as well as the best assayer whether the ore to be assayed contains silver. Assayers charge \$5 for each assay; we charge nothing for the receipt:

Pulverize the rock fine, and to 3 or 4 ounces, put in 1 teaspoonful of concentrated lye or potash and a small piece of blue vitriol, the size of a Chili bean; add warm water until it becomes as thick as paste; grind it with a pestle for half an hour, then put in 1 teaspoonful quick-silver and grind for another half hour, after which add a teaspoonful of common salt; grind it well, and then pour out the quicksilver; squeeze the quicksilver through buckskin and retort. If there is any silver in the rock, it will show itself.

**GOOD ADVICE.**—If a man cheat the once, shame on him; if he cheat twice, shame on him; if a man deceive thee, trust him not again; if he insults thee, go away from him; if he strike thee, crush him like smoke. If you have lost your credit, be industrious, and you will gain it. If you have lost your property, be industrious, honest and frugal, and you will acquire more. If you have a good wife, take care of her; and if you have not, get one immediately.

**A RADICAL.**—The following communication speaks for itself. We presume the gentleman is a Radical and supports Congress, and at the same time doubts his ability to tell what is the actual difference between Congress and the President; and it is more than probable that he has read neither the Freedmen's Bureau Bill nor the President's Message:

March 24th '66  
Mr. Editor  
Sir  
Permit me to say that I don't want you to send me your paper any more I have had enough of such Half Breed Doctrines If a man or paper is a Copperhead all right But Dam A Half Breed

**LET.**—The contracts for carrying the U. S. Mails on routes in California and Oregon have been made by the Department at Washington. We shall probably receive the names of the fortunate or unfortunate contractors by the 1st of April.

**STRAUSE SHIRAZ.**—A shrub has been discovered on the coast above Santa Cruz, which has leaves and buds of pure lily white, but in other appearances it is like the branches of the common redwood.

The bonded debt of Sacramento county is \$745,171 22.

## THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

VETO OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

(Continued from first page.)

If the presence of agents in every parish and county is to be considered as a war measure, opposition or even resistance, might be provoked, so that to give effect to their jurisdiction, troops would have to be stationed within reach of every one of them, and thus a large standing force be rendered necessary. Large appropriations would therefore be required to sustain and enforce military jurisdiction in every county and parish from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. The condition of our fiscal affairs is encouraging, but in order to sustain the present measure of public confidence it is necessary that we practice not merely customary economy, but as far as possible severe retrenchment.

In addition to the objections already stated, the fifth section of the bill proposes to take away land from its former owners without any legal proceedings being first had, contrary to that provision of the Constitution which declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without the process of law. It does not appear that the lands to which this section refers may not be owned by minors or persons of unsound mind, or by those who have been faithful to all their obligations as citizens of the United States. If any portion of the land is held by such persons, it is not competent for any authority to deprive them of it.

If, on the other hand, it be found that the property is liable to confiscation, even then it cannot be appropriated to public purposes until by due process of law it shall have been declared forfeited to the Government.

There are still further objections to the bill on grounds seriously affecting the class of persons to whom it is designed to bring relief. It will tend to keep the mind of the freedmen in a state of uncertain expectation, and he will be a source of constant and vague apprehension. Undoubtedly the freedmen should be protected, but they should be protected by the civil authorities, especially by the exercise of the constitutional powers of the Courts of the United States and of the States. His condition is not so exposed as may at first be imagined. He is in a position of comparative security, and he will be spared the competition for his services from planters, from those who are constructing or repairing railroads, or from capitalists in his vicinity, or from other States, will enable him to command almost his own terms. He also possesses a perfect right to change his place of abode, and, if, therefore, he does not find in his community or State a number of his kind to his desire, or proper remuneration for his labor, he can move to another where labor is more esteemed and better rewarded.

In truth, however, each State, in fact, by its own wants and interests, will do what is necessary and proper to retain within its borders all the labor that is needed for the development of its resources. The law that regulate supply and demand will maintain their force, and the wages of the laborer will be regulated thereby.

There is no danger that the great demand for labor will not operate in favor of the laborer; neither is sufficient consideration given to the ability of the freedmen to protect and take care of themselves. It is more than justice to them to say that they have received their freedom with moderation and forbearance, so they will moderation and soon show the world that in a condition of freedom they are self-sustaining, and capable of selecting their own employment and their own places of abode—of insisting for themselves on a proper remuneration, and of establishing and maintaining their own asylums and schools.

It is earnestly hoped that the interest of working away, they establish for themselves a condition of respectability and prosperity. It is certain they can attain to that condition only through their own merits and exertions.

In this connection the query presents itself whether the system proposed by the bill will, when put into complete operation, practically transfer the entire care, support and control of four millions of emancipated slaves to agents, overseers or tax-collectors, who, appointed at Washington, are to be located in every county and parish throughout the United States containing freedmen and refugees. Such a system would inevitably tend to such a concentration of power in the Executive which would enable him, if so disposed, to control the action of a numerous class, and use them for the attainment of his own political ends.

I cannot but add another very grave objection to this bill. The Constitution imperatively declares in connection with taxation that each State shall have at least one Representative, and fixes the rule for the number to which in future times each State shall be entitled. It also provides that the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, and aids with peculiar force that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its suffrage in the Senate. The original Act was necessarily passed in the absence of the States chiefly to be affected, because their people were continuously engaged in the rebellion. Now the eyes of the States are attending, and Congress by loyal representatives, and soliciting the allowance of the constitutional right of representation. At the time, however, of the consideration and passage of the bill there was no Senator or Representative in Congress from the eleven States which are to be mainly affected by its provisions.

The very fact that reports were and are made against the good disposition of the country, is an additional reason why they need and should have representatives of their own in Congress to explain their condition, reply to accusations, and assist by their local knowledge in the perfecting of measures immediately affecting themselves. While the liberty of deliberation would then be free, and Congress would have full power to decide according to its judgment, there could be no objection urged that the States most interested have not been permitted to be heard.

The principle is firmly fixed in the minds of the American people that there could be no taxation without representation. Great burdens are now to be borne by all the country, and we may best demand that they shall be borne without a murmur when they are voted by a majority of the representatives of all the people.

I would not interfere with the unquestionable right of Congress to judge, each house for itself, of the election returns, but that qualifications cannot be construed as including the right to put out, in time of peace, any State from the representation to which it is entitled by the Constitution.

At present all the people of eleven States are excluded. Those who were most faithful during the war, not less than others; the State of Tennessee, for instance, whose authorities were engaged in the rebellion, were not to all her constitutional relations to the Union by the patriotism and energy of her injured and betrayed people back.

the war was brought to a termination. They had placed themselves in relations with the General Government, had established a State Government of their own, and as they were not included in the emancipation proclamation, they, by their own act have amended their Constitution so as to abolish slavery within the limits of their State.

I know no reason why the State of Tennessee, for example, should not fully enjoy her constitutional relations to the United States. The President of the United States stands toward the country in a somewhat different attitude from that of any member of Congress chosen from any single district or State. The President is chosen by the people of all the States. Eleven States are not at this time represented in either branch of Congress. It would seem to be his duty on all proper occasions to present their just claims to Congress.

There always will be differences of opinion in the community, and individuals may be guilty of violations of the law, but these do not constitute valid objections against the right of a State to representation. It would in no wise interfere with the discretion of Congress with regard to the qualifications of members. But I hold it my duty to recommend to you, in the interests of peace and interests of the Union, the admission of every State to its share of public legislation, which, however insignificant, insignificant or trifling as people may have been, it represents itself in an attitude of loyalty and loyalty, but in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under existing constitutional or legal test; it is plain that an indefinite or permanent exclusion of any part of the country from representation must be attended by a spirit of disrespect and complaint.

It is unwise and dangerous to pursue a course of measures which will unite another large section of the country against another section of the country, no matter how much the latter may preponderate.

The course of immigration, development of industry and business, and natural causes, will raise up at the South men as devoted to the Union as those of any other portion of the land. But if they are all excluded from Congress—If in a permanent statute they are declared not to be in full constitutional relations to the country, they may think they have cause to become a unit in feeling and sentiment against the Government. Under the political education of the American people the idea is inherent and ineradicable, that the consent of the majority of the whole people is necessary to secure a willing acquiescence in legislation. The bill under consideration refers to certain of the States as though they had not been fully restored to the United States. If they have not, let us at once act together to secure that default is set at the earliest possible moment.

It is hardly in my power to inform Congress that in my own judgment most of these States, at least as far as depends on reconstruction, have already been fully restored, and are to be deemed to be entitled to enjoy their constitutional rights as members of the Union, reasoning from the Constitution itself, and from the actual condition of the country.

I feel no only entitled but bound to assume that with the Federal Courts restored in the rebel States, and in the full exercise of their jurisdiction, the rights and interests of all classes of the people will, with the aid of the military in cases of resistance to the law, be essentially protected against unconstitutional infringement and violation. Should this expectation unhappily fail, which I do not anticipate, then the Executive is already armed with the powers conferred by the Act of March, 1865, establishing the Freedmen's Bureau, and I believe, as heretofore, he can employ the land and naval forces of the country to suppress insurrection and to overcome obstructions to the laws.

I return the bill to the Senate in the earnest hope that a measure involving questions and interests so important to the country will not become a law, unless, upon deliberate consideration by the people, it shall receive the sanction of an enlightened public judgment. ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19, 1866.

**Marriages.**

At Oroville, Feb. 23rd, by Rev. A. L. S. Bacon, Mr. C. B. BAXTER to Miss M. D. JOHNSON.

At Sacramento, March 4th, H. L. SPANGLER to Miss E. J. JOHNSON, both of Sacramento.

**Deaths.**

At Indian Valley, March 16th, the wife of R. H. FAIRCHILD of a cold.

**New Advertisements.**

**Special Notice.**

The Great Brown Medicine. Let every man, woman and child in our country know, that the Great Brown Medicine is the best for all ailments. See advertisement on fourth page. 17-ly.

**Dissolution of Partnership.**

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between L. F. HUGHES and R. W. HUGHES, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to settle the co-partnership in his own way. R. W. HUGHES.

L. F. HUGHES.

Indian Valley, Dec. 16, 1865. 16-ly.

**Notice of Dissolution.**

THE FIRM OF MYERS & RICHIE is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the parties being authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm. S. MYERS.

October 2nd, 1865. D. RICHIE.

THE business will be carried on at the old Stand by S. Myers, after this date. S. MYERS.

Nelson Point, Oct. 2, 1865. 49-ly.

**Mining Notices.**

**Monitor Gold Mining Company.**

Union Flat, Plumas County, California.

NOTICE.—There is delinquent upon the following described stock on account of assessment levied on the 15th day of February, 1866, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Shs.	Am't.
S. Howell.....	31	25	\$125 00
O. Zerkowich.....	48	5	25 00
Same.....	34	50	250 00
Same.....	71	50	250 00
John Rudge.....	47	50	250 00
J. H. Thomas.....	75	50	250 00

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Trustees, made on the 15th day of February, 1866, so many shares of each parcel of said stock as may be necessary, will be sold on the claims of said Company, at Union Flat, Plumas county, on Monday, the 9th day of April, 1866, at 3 o'clock, P. M., of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

W. L. GILBERT, Secy.

Clerk—Savage Flat Plumas county. 12-ly.

## Advertisements.

### THE AMERICAN FLAG.



The Most Distinguished, Complete and Popular Journal in California.

The American Flag, The American Flag, The American Flag,

Morning and Evening Editions, Morning and Evening Editions, Morning and Evening Editions,

Daily, Weekly and Steamer Issues, Daily, Weekly and Steamer Issues, Daily, Weekly and Steamer Issues,

The Best News Departments, The Best News Departments, The Best News Departments,

The Ablest Corps of Writers, The Ablest Corps of Writers, The Ablest Corps of Writers,

The Most Distinguished Contributors, The Most Distinguished Contributors, The Most Distinguished Contributors,

The Best Correspondents, The Best Correspondents, The Best Correspondents,

From all parts of the World, From all parts of the World, From all parts of the World,

The Largest Circulation, The Largest Circulation, The Largest Circulation,

THE AMERICAN FLAG is acknowledged to be the most complete, attractive, popular and influential journal in the Pacific Coast. It is published weekly, and its editorial staff includes the most brilliant and distinguished journalists in the country.

Green Backs Taken at Par, Green Backs Taken at Par, Green Backs Taken at Par,

The Weekly Flag, \$5 a Year, The Weekly Flag, \$5 a Year, The Weekly Flag, \$5 a Year,

Daily Flag, Morning and Evening, \$12, Daily Flag, Morning and Evening, \$12, Daily Flag, Morning and Evening, \$12,

In the National Currency, In the National Currency, In the National Currency,

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY AMERICAN FLAG IS ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE ABLEST, MOST NOTED, AS WELL AS THE CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER IN CALIFORNIA. IN THE EXCELLENCE OF ITS

Editorial, Paragraphing and News Departments, —IT IS— Without a Rival or Successful Imitator.

The Cheapest Paper in the World! The Cheapest Paper in the World! The Cheapest Paper in the World!

VOICES OF THE PRESS, VOICES OF THE PRESS, VOICES OF THE PRESS.

The editorial staff of the American Flag is the most distinguished and complete in the Pacific Coast. It is published weekly, and its editorial staff includes the most brilliant and distinguished journalists in the country.

Many of the leading articles in the American Flag, department is presided over by the best talent of the country, and the editorial staff is selected by editors who are well known in the business. It will serve as a beacon light, and a guide to the people of the future and the present. A large number of these articles are worthy of republication in book form. —(Los Angeles Union.)

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# The Quincy Union.

(Continued from first page.)  
CHAPTER VI.

McBriar and McShoot gave themselves up to the Justice of the Peace.

"Justifiable homicide, wasn't it?" said the Justice.

"Of course it was," replied McBriar. "Why, the cusses both carried concealed weapons."

"Well, I'll let you off this time, but you must be a little more careful, boys," said the magistrate.

"O, you dry up!" said McShoot, "or we'll blow the top of your head off."

The magistrate was silent, but the insult was not forgotten.

That night McBriar and McShoot were seated in the Magnolia, playing at poker with two cattle-drovers.

In consideration of the fact that McBriar held as many aces as he wanted, and had every longer in the room telegraphing to him, it is not singular that he had already won some two thousand dollars.

Just then a voice was heard at the door, saying, "McBriar, come out here a moment."

McBriar stepped to the door, put out his head, and the last vision on which his mortal eyes rested was the outraged Justice of the Peace behind a large double-barreled goose-gun. The next moment came a stunning report, and McBriar had "the top of his head blown off."

McShoot ran to the rescue of his friend, but he was promptly met by the other barrel, and off went the top of his head, also!

Quiet now reigns in Mad Mule Flat.

We find the above in a New York Pictorial, but it was doubtless stolen from some California paper. This is the best credit we can give at present.]

THE FOOLISH WIFE AND THE UNWISE HUSBAND.—There was an old soldier, who had been long in the wars—so long that he was quite out at elbows, and he did not know where to go to find a living. So he walked up moors, down glens, till at last he came to a farm from which the good man had gone away to market. The wife of the farmer was a very foolish woman; the farmer was foolish enough too, and it is hard to say which of the two was the most foolish. When you've heard my tale then you may decide. Now before the farmer goes to market says he to his wife, "Here is fifty dollars all in gold; take care of it until I come home."

If the young man had not been a fool he would never have given the money to his wife to keep. Well, he went off in his cart to market, and the wife said to herself, "I will keep the fifty dollars safe from thieves." So she tied them up in a rag and put the rag up the parlor chimney.

"There," said she, "no thief will ever find it out now, that is quite sure."

Jack Hannaford, the old soldier, came and rapped at the door.

"Who is there?" asked the wife.

"Jack Hannaford."

"Where do you come from?"

"Paradise."

"Lord o' mercy! and may be you've seen my old man there," alluding to her former husband.

"Yes, I have."

"And how was he a doing?" asked the goody.

"But midding. He cobbles old shoes, and he has nothing but cabbage for victuals."

"Dreary life!" exclaimed the woman. Didn't he send a message to me?"

"Yes, he did," replied Jack Hannaford. "He said that he was out of leather, and his pockets were empty; so you was to send him a little money to buy a fresh stock of leather."

"He shall have it, bless his poor soul!" and away went the wife to the parlor chimney, and she gave the whole of the sum to the soldier, telling him that her old man was to use as much as he wanted and to send back the rest.

It was not long Jack waited after he had received the money. He went off as fast as he could walk.

Presently the farmer came home and asked for his money. The wife told him that she had sent it by a soldier to her former husband in Paradise, to buy him leather for clobbering the shoes of the saints and angels of heaven. The farmer was very angry, and he swore that he had never met with such a fool as his wife. But the wife said her husband was a greater fool for letting her have the money.

"There was no time to waste words; so the farmer mounted his horse and rode after Jack Hannaford. The old soldier heard the horse-hoofs clattering on the road behind him, so he knew it must be the farmer pursuing him. He lay down on the ground, and shading his eyes with one hand, looked up into the sky and pointed heavenwards with the other hand.

"What are you about there?" asked the farmer, pulling up.

"Lord save you!" exclaimed Jack. "I've seen a rare sight."

"What was that?"

"A man going straight up into the sky, as if he were walking a road."

"Can you see him still?"

"I can."

"Where?"

"Get off your horse and lie down."

"If you will hold the horse."

Jack did so readily.

"I cannot see him," said the farmer.

"Shade your eyes with your hand, and you'll soon see a man flying away from you."

Sure enough he did so; for Jack leaped on the horse and rode away with it. The farmer walked home without his horse.

"You are a bigger fool than I am," said the wife; "for I did only one foolish thing, and you have done two."

## Business Advertisements.

### J. BLOCH & CO.,

General Dealers in

## GROCERIES,

Provisions,  
Produce,  
Wines, Liquors,  
Tobacco,  
Cigars, &c., &c.

Opposite Wells Fargo & Co's. Office, Montgomery

STREET,

Oroville.

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A full and large assortment of every article in our line of business, and are daily receiving fresh supplies. We sell none but the best of

## FAMILY GROCERIES,

THE CHOICEST

California Cured Meats,

Teas, Coffee,  
Lard,  
Ranch Butter,  
Isthmus Butter,  
Pickles,  
Preserves,  
Spices,  
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MINING COMPANIES and others using rope are informed, that wire rope is stronger, more durable and very much cheaper than any other kind of rope, and it is not affected by atmospheric changes.

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Dec-23-98

## Advertisements.

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THE SEWING MACHINE PREMIUMS

at the Fairs of California and Oregon, 1895.

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No Premium on Sewing Machines awarded

State Fair, California.

In competition, Grover & Baker and Florence.

First and Highest Premium

To

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State Fair, Oregon.

In competition, New England (single thread),

Wilcox & Gibbs (single thread)

and Grover & Baker.

## FIRST PREMIUM TO GROVER & BAKER.

The Florence has taken the only first Premium awarded to any First-class Machine over any other Double Thread Machine at the Fairs held on the Pacific Coast in 1895.

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"FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE."—After a careful investigation of this NEW AND BEAUTIFUL MACHINE, viewing it as we do in a mechanical point of view, we consider that it is in many respects worthy of much praise, particularly that portion of its mechanical arrangement by which the reversible motion is obtained, which is simplicity itself, and in our opinion worthy of special consideration; also, the

COMPLETE AND POSITIVE CONTROL OVER THE TENSION,

as exhibited in this Machine, along with the mechanical arrangement for taking up the slack of the thread, as was shown in sewing without any alteration, and without any stoppage of Machine.

FROM THE FINEST LACE TO FOUR THICKNESSES OF LEATHER.

"Your Committee, therefore, after a close and careful investigation, consider it ONE OF THE BEST AND MOST IMPROVED MACHINES NOW IN USE."

"We, therefore, in view of the above facts, award it the FIRST AND HIGHEST PREMIUM."

THOMAS HANSHAW, GEORGE SCHWEISER, SAMUEL BLAIR.

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If there is a Florence Sewing Machine anywhere, not working well. I want to know it and it will be attended to without expense to the owner.

SAMUEL HILL, General Agent.

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DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE

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THAT IS THE QUESTION.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE "PACIFIC MONTHLY OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE," determined, regardless of expense, to issue FREE (for the benefit of suffering humanity) four of the most interesting and instructive LECTURES on MARRIAGE and its disqualifications: Nervous Debility, Premature Decline of Manhood, Indigestion, Weakness or Depression, Loss of Energy and Vital Power, the great Social Evil, and those maladies that result from youthful follies, excesses of maturity, or ignorance of Physiology and Nature's Laws.

These invaluable Lectures have been the means of enlightening and saving thousands, and will be forwarded FREE on receipt of Twenty-five Cents in postage stamps, by address, "Secretary Pacific Monthly of Anatomy and Science, at the Esplanade Theatre, Montgomery Street, San Francisco."

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WATT'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE WILL CURE SEXUAL DEBILITY, AND RESTORE THE PATIENT TO MANLY VIGOR, EVEN AFTER YEARS OF IMPOTENCE.

## Advertisements.

### DR. J. H. JOSSELYN.

IMPORTANT MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

ELECTRICITY AS CURATIVE AGENT.

WHEN IT WAS PROMULGATED BY THE

Directors of the Electro-therapeutic Institute, that disease could be cured by the use of the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the thoughtless, and those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the assertion as a sophistry, claiming that only through the destructive system could the blood be purged of the poisons which constitute disease; a great cry went up from those interested in the condition of the system of the old system of one poison to cure another. All of the empirics joined in the chorus, and in their ignorance laughed at the new system, circulating many stories of its ill success, and in nothing but medical jurisprudence, while by the old system, physicians were content to cure one in every five cases, there were those who were diving deep into the science of the curative art; among these were the Electro-therapists; finally, it was discovered that the failure in most of the cases of organic disease, was entirely due to the nature of the system of the case. Dr. J. H. Josselyn, after years of experiment, has perfected an Electro-therapeutic Instrument, which will cure the disease which is not only advanced as to show a destruction of the vital tissue. We do not claim that the use of medicines may not be more advantageous in some cases, but in connection with medicines, it will perform a cure much sooner than without, and also that diseases which are deemed incurable, can be cured by this system.

But the Directors desire to take this opportunity to inform the public that the Electro-therapeutic Institute is a regular graduate, and has a large experience in the treatment of diseases, both with and without the use of electricity. He has also discovered that the Electro-therapeutic Instrument will cure almost any curable disease, which he will send, with full instructions for use, to any patient who will send him a check for a few dollars. The cost, too, is not so great as by the old system, besides the saving of time. Connected with the system is the Electro-therapeutic Bath, which will cure the most powerful poisons in the world for the radical cure of disease. There is no institute in the State where the electro-therapeutic system is practiced, except at the

Electro-therapeutic Institute, 645 Washington Street.

This Institute was established to provide a safe, reliable, and effective method of curing diseases, and to prevent the use of the old system of one poison to cure another. The Electro-therapeutic Institute is a regular graduate, and has a large experience in the treatment of diseases, both with and without the use of electricity. He has also discovered that the Electro-therapeutic Instrument will cure almost any curable disease, which he will send, with full instructions for use, to any patient who will send him a check for a few dollars. The cost, too, is not so great as by the old system, besides the saving of time. Connected with the system is the Electro-therapeutic Bath, which will cure the most powerful poisons in the world for the radical cure of disease. There is no institute in the State where the electro-therapeutic system is practiced, except at the

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